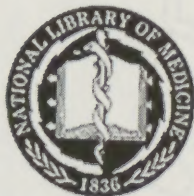


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The Pocono Laboratories

SWIFTWATER
MONROE COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA

Producers of HIGH-GRADE
Vaccine Virus



RICHARD SLEE, M.D.
W. R. FISHER, M.D.

This unit contained under name of Vaccine Center in Laboratory



Copyright
The Pocono Laboratories
1903

F. SHEFFIELD & Co.
MAKERS
150 NASSAU STREET
NEW YORK

Medals and Diplomas



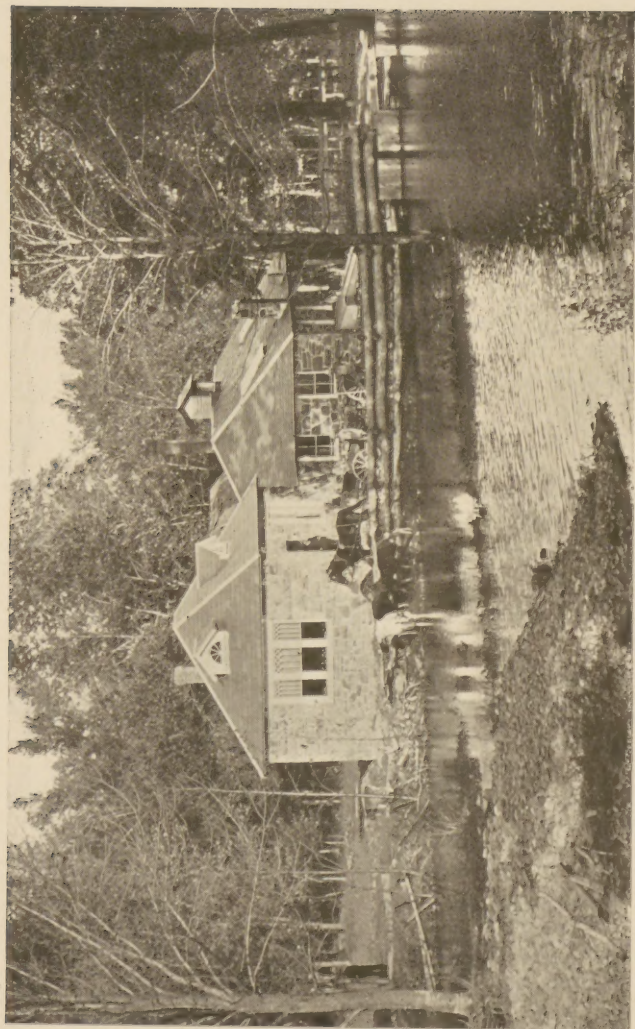
Paris

1900



Buffalo

1901



Exterior in Summer

THE POCONO LABORATORIES were established in the early part of 1898 by Doctor Richard Slee, Assistant Bacteriologist to the State Board of Health of Pennsylvania, who was the first in the United States to prepare glycerinated pulp vaccine virus in a commercial way, and to introduce its use to the medical profession of this country and Canada. The position which this form of virus holds to-day, endorsed as it is by the leading sanitary authorities of the world, amply justifies the claims of superiority which were then made for it.

The plant is situated at Swiftwater, in the Pocono Mountains of Pennsylvania, a region celebrated for its sanitary advantages and peculiarly adapted to the requirements of an establishment of this character.

The buildings are substantially constructed of stone and contain every ap-



Stable

pliance in the way of light, heat, cleanliness and ventilation for the welfare of the inmates and the successful prosecution of biological work.

The calves used for the propagation of vaccine virus are selected from the farms of the surrounding country and are the progeny of vigorous mountain cattle. They are stabled at the Laboratories only during the period of vaccination: about one week. At first they are taken to the

Laboratory Farm of one hundred acres, and are brought to the stables of the Laboratories proper as occasion demands. After the vaccine virus has been collected they are returned to the farm where they remain under observation for a month longer.

The form of vaccine virus prepared at these Laboratories is chiefly the glycerinated or liquid variety, otherwise known as pulp virus; but the dry form, which consists of the lymph from the vaccine vesicle dried on ivory points, is also prepared when ordered.

In permanency and uniformity of action, as well as convenience in use, glycerinated virus is far in advance of the dry point.

No biological product except vaccine virus is produced at these Laboratories.



Operating Room



Operating Room



The Sterilizer

CLEANLINESS is essential in every procedure connected with vaccination. In the preparation of the virus, from the vaccination of the calf to the shipment of the perfected product, this important requisite is secured by means

of the Sterilizer and the closest attention to detail.

After the virus leaves the Laboratories it is incumbent on the physician who uses it to see that no contamination takes place. When he vaccinates he must make sure that his hands, his instrument and the site of operation are all surgically clean, and, in so doing, he should not forget that chemical antiseptics will destroy the activity of vaccine virus. Every trace of such an agent must be removed before the virus is applied to the scarified surface, to avoid the chance of failure.





Filling Tubes and Bulbs

THE effect of adding diluted glycerine to the pulp taken from the vaccinated calf is to set up a process of purification in the mixture that advances gradually until a condition is reached where the product may be said to be practically sterile and yet active, so far as vaccination is concerned. This constitutes one of the great advantages of the glycerinated form of virus over the older method of drying lymph on points, and another

is found in the facility with which glycerinated virus can be sealed up in small glass containers: capillary tubes, or Sternberg bulbs. Virus so protected is available for use long after lymph virus on points, of the same age, has become inert.

In this connection attention is called to the fact that the employment of Sternberg bulbs for protecting vaccine virus originated with and was first introduced by Doctor Slee in 1898.



Sealing Tubes and Bulbs



*Storage and Care
of Virus*

THE virus, prepared with glycerine, both in bulk and sealed ready for shipment, is stored in a porcelain-lined refrigerator, where it is kept in the dark at a temperature below sixty degrees. Each package when sent out is stamped with a date giving the time limit within which the virus is expected to remain

active; but, in order to meet this expectation, it is essential that the same care and protection should be given to the virus, by the pharmacist and the physician, as it has received at the Laboratories. It should be *kept in the dark at a temperature below sixty degrees*, when not actually in use. If these precautions are neglected and the virus is exposed for a length of time to ordinary house temperature it will deteriorate and unsuccessful vaccination will result.





Office





Bacteriological Laboratory



Exterior in Winter

THOSE who may desire further information concerning vaccine virus and vaccination will receive prompt attention and be supplied with interesting reading matter upon addressing

The Pocono Laboratories
Swiftwater,
Pennsylvania.
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The above is our Post Office address.

For Bell Telephone, Western Union Telegraph and United States Express address us at **Mount Pocono, Pennsylvania**, the nearest station on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad.

